

Morphological plasticity of corms in enhancing invasion of *Chromolaena odorata*

C. Joshi¹, J. van Andel², A. Skidmore³, J. de Leeuw⁴ and I. V. Duren³

In this paper, the researchers investigate the vegetative growth of *Chromolaena odorata* and the influence of light intensity on the understorey environment of *Shorea robusta* forest at Chitwan in south-central Terai, Nepal. *C. odorata* is a clonally growing shrub and typically consists of several clones with an underground “cormous organ” (a modified stem to store food reserve; here after “corm”) belonging to an identical genet. In *C. odorata*, the biomass of such corms varied across the light gradient. The number of shoot demonstrated a strong logarithmic relation with biomass of corm. Under open forest canopy environment, corm biomass was strongly correlated with the number of shoots and the corm’s age. However, under dense forest canopy, there was no significant relationship between corm biomass and its age. This result shows that corms of *C. odorata* were capable of maintaining their viability for a long period even under closed canopy environment. Any disturbances in forest canopy density would ultimately trigger its clonal growth capability. This plasticity of corms appeared to be a key strategy for invasion success of this species. Comparison of these results further indicates the importance of canopy density in determining invasion success of *C. odorata*.

Key words: Corm anatomy, “corm ring”, *Chromolaena odorata*, clonal growth, invasion

The establishment of invasive plant species starts with the advent of propagules, typically in the form of seeds (Ridley, 1930). Once established, invaders attain local dominance through sexual or vegetative regeneration (Cousens and Mortimer, 1995). It has been repeatedly acknowledged that vegetative reproduction may be as valuable as seed production, as it makes the species less dependent on germination chance (Bunting, 1960). Vegetative growth facilitates the penetration into adjacent vegetation under more stressful conditions (de Antonio and Joshi, 1993).

Clonal growth is a common type of vegetative regeneration and dominant growth form in many ecosystems (Williams, 1975; Harper, 1977; Cook, 1983; Callaghan *et al.*, 1992; Klimes *et al.*, 1997). Clonal species penetrate into un-colonized areas through dispersal of stolons, rhizomes, tubers or corms (Klimes *et al.*, 1997). Clonal growers are typically strong competitors (Auge and Brandl, 1997; Pysek, 1997). The combined ability of spreading and rising to dominance makes clonal growers invaders with a potentially strong influence on their direct adjacency. However, the role of clonal growth in invasiveness and invasibility has also been little explored (Shumway, 1995; Pysek, 1997).

Environmental conditions influence the production of clonal dispersal organs (de Kroon and Hutchings, 1995; Sachs and Novoplansky, 1997). Under suitable conditions, above-ground parts allocate resources to produce clonal reproductive organs. Individuals growing under less favourable environmental conditions may not be able to allocate sufficient resources. Hence, heterogeneity in environmental conditions might generate spatial variation in the relative growth rate of clonal reproductive organs (Hutchings and de Kroon, 1994; Hunt and Cornelissen, 1997). Spatial variation in environmental conditions are thus expected to result in spatial variability of the rates of clonal growth of plants, particularly when such factors are involved which influence their eco-physiology.

Native forest under-storey species live under shaded conditions. Opening of forest canopy, due to logging or natural disturbances results in increased light intensities inducing changes in species composition (Joshi *et al.*, 2006 a). Typically, ruderal and heliophytic species rise to dominance when light intensity increases (Bayfield, 1980; Appleby, 1998; Kobayashi and Kamitani, 2000). A number of exotic plant species such as *Chromolaena odorata* have successfully established as invaders

¹Embassy of Finland, Kathmandu, Nepal. E-mail: joshi@itc.nl

²University of Groningen, the Netherlands

³University of Twente, the Netherlands

⁴International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya

under conditions of degraded canopy and forest clearing. Several of such clonal growers have been spreading vegetatively after initial establishment through seeds. The increased light intensities which postulates to trigger their rate of clonal growth.

The use of remote sensing has frequently been used to map invasive species. Applications have been restricted to localizing the distribution of invasive species (Everitt and Nixon, 1985; Ustin *et al.*, 2002). It has been argued that it would also be useful to a manager to know where invasive species spread into unoccupied areas through sexual or vegetative reproduction. It is possible to map seed production of a forest under-storey species *C. odorata* (Joshi *et al.*, 2006a), so far, no attempts have been made to map the rate of clonal growth in invaders.

Chromolaena odorata (L.) RM King and Robinson (King and Robinson, 1970) is one of the world's one hundred worst invasive species (ISSG, 2004). Originating from Central America, it now occurs in the humid tropics around the world (Muniappan and Marutani, 1988; Gautier, 1992b; Kriticos *et al.*, 2005). It has a ruderal strategy and occurs in a wide range of environments including road verges, neglected agricultural fields and as an understorey species in forest. As a heliophyte (Gautier, 1992a), it requires sufficient light to grow and produce seeds (Witkowski and Wilson, 2001). Because of this characteristic, it becomes invasive in forest where the canopy has been broken up (de Rouw, 1991).



Fig 1: Morphology of *C. odorata* consisting of a single clone (left) and a genet of multiple clones (right). Photos taken at start of the rainy season show the corm, previous seasons' and newly emerging shoots

C. odorata plants grows throughout the tropical areas of east and central Nepal (Joshi *et al.*, 2006b) and are composed of one or more genetically identical clones (Fig. 1). Every clone has its own root system supported by corm (an underground swollen stem base specialized for food storage) from which shoots emerge (Fig. 1, left). Buds located belowground on the corm allow *C. odorata* to escape the dry season with its frequent fires. This strategy to escape the adverse season classifies *C. odorata* as a geophyte (Raunkiaer, 1937).

Single clone *C. odorata* plants develop into genets of multiple clones. After a number of years, clones begin to decay and split into two or more new clones at a spacing typically of 5 cm to 10 cm apart. As such, older plants consist of a dense crowd of clones together forming one genet that may reach up to several meters in diameter (Fig. 1 right). Stems of *C. odorata* grow up to 2 m in height.

In this paper, we investigated and model the biomass of corms of *C. odorata* to light intensity and corm age in *Shorea robusta* forests in southern Nepal. Corm age was established using "corm rings", which we described in this article. We next used remote sensing image to predict light intensity in the forest under-storey. Finally, we predict the spatial variation in clonal growth rate from the light intensity map.

Materials and methods

Study area

The study was executed in a tropical forest corridor, north of Chitwan National Park (27° 31' to 27° 44' N and 84° 24' to 84° 31' E), 140 km south west of Kathmandu, Nepal. The forest was dominated by *S. robusta*, while the under-storey was invaded by *C. odorata*.

Data collection

The study was conducted between 2003 and 2011. In 2003, 275 plots were visited to measure forest canopy density percentage and light intensity at 1.2 m above the ground using hemispherical photography taken with fisheye lens attached to a Nikon digital camera. In April-May, 2005, we collected 237 corms of *C. odorata* plants. The researchers measured the diameter of the corm and recorded the number of new shoots. The

number of rings in the corm was counted on a transverse section. The corms were dried for 40 min in a microwave and dry biomass (g) measured. Out of those 237 plots, 26 plots of 5x5 m were selected and marked as a permanent and visited every year between 2003 and 2011 in the months of September and October. Morphology and phenology of *C. odorata* were described following several years of intensive study of the species. Each year, the spatial spread of *C. odorata* was measured.

Meteorological data on the monthly maximum and minimum temperatures, relative humidity, precipitation and evapo-transpiration: recorded for an average of 36 years at Rampur weather station, were obtained from the Department of Meteorology, Government of Nepal.

Anatomical analysis

The anatomy of corms was further investigated at the Federal Research Centre for Forestry and Forest Products, Institute for Wood Biology and Wood Preservation, Hamburg, Germany. The anatomical structure of the xylem of the shoots and of the corms was investigated by light microscopy in order to prove the suitability of tree ring analyses for age determination in *C. odorata*. The shoot/corm was divided into segments each of 1 cm length. The samples were fixed in a FAA solution. The samples were embedded in polyethylene glycol (PEG 1500) with increasing concentration (PEG 1500:H₂O, 1:2, 1:1, 2:1, 1:0, 1:0). For light microscopy and for the histometrical analyses of the xylem cells, transverse and radial sections (10 μ m) were prepared by a microtome (Reichert, Austria). For light microscopy, unstained and stained (safranin/astrablue (1:1)) slides were used. Histometrical measurements were carried out with an image analyser.

Data analysis

Total light intensity was calculated from the digital hemispherical photographs using Gap light analyser software version 2 (Frazer *et al.*, 1999; Frazer *et al.*, 2001). For ANOVA, we classified the light intensity in the forest under-storey into three categories: high or full light (above 13 mJ m⁻² day⁻¹, moderate light or semi-shade (7-13 mJ m⁻² day⁻¹) and low light or full shade (below 7 mJ m⁻² day⁻¹).

We used two way ANOVA to investigate to what extent the biomass of *C. odorata* corm was related to light intensity and its age. We used curve expert (Hyams, 2005) to select the best fitting curve describing the relation between number of shoots and biomass of the corm.

Mapping light intensity

Field measurements on light intensity were combined with an ETM+ image to produce a map of light intensity in the forest under-storey. A three-layer feed-forward back-propagation artificial neural network (ANN) consisting of an input, a hidden and an output layer was used for image classification (Skidmore *et al.*, 1997). The Landsat ETM+ image of October 24, 2001 was registered with sub-pixel accuracy (± 17 m). The first seven bands were used as input to the network. Light intensity calculated from the hemispherical photographs was used to train the ANN. The total data set of 275 samples was randomly divided into two groups. One subset of 138 samples was used for training and the other 137 samples for testing. The best results were obtained with a learning rate of 0.9, a momentum of 0.7 and two hidden nodes. Finally 20 iterations of 7000 epochs were performed (the RMSE stabilized after approximately 7000 epochs) and the researchers selected the best classification based on least root mean square error (RMSE). Forest canopy density in percentage was also calculated using the same data set and procedure.

Results

Climate and *C. odorata* phenology

The season of heavy rainfall with precipitation higher than evapo-transpiration extends in southern central Nepal from July to September (Fig. 2) Significant rains may start in May and extend until November. The dry season extends from December to May. The season of active growth for *C. odorata* extends from May to October. Flowering starts in December and seeds ripen in February. After seed ripping, the stems die and drop off. Forest fire frequently destroys this decayed above-ground growth. New shoots develop from the resources stored in the corm in April, just before the start of the rainy season. If not destroyed by fire, old stems may persist. Old bushes thus form a tangled mass of old and new stems.

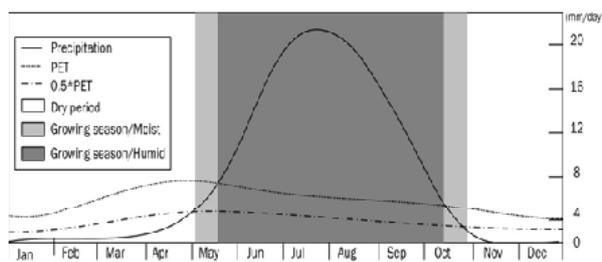


Fig. 2: Monthly mean (1968-2004) precipitation and temperature for Rampur station (27°37' N, 84°25' E). The numbers on the vertical line denotes degree Centigrade for the temperature (mean temp) and centimetres for mean precipitation, maximum precipitation, minimum precipitation and evapotranspiration for the curves.

Corm anatomy

Distinct increment zones were found in the xylem of the shoot and in the xylem of the corms of *C. odorata*. Increment zones in the xylem of *C. odorata* are labeled by fibres and ray parenchyma with reduced cell lumina as well as by wider rays (Fig. 3 a-c). The shoot/corm samples exhibited continuously developed increment zones (Fig. 3 b, d). Counting the number of increment zones found in the xylem at the shoot-root transition zone of plants of known age indicated the annual formation of “corm rings” in the xylem of *C. odorata*. Corm ring analyses showed that the oldest plants considered in this study had an age of 5 years. However, due to a very inhomogeneous pattern of ring width over the stem cross section and along the corm axis, a corm ring analysis was not suitable to quantify the biomass allocation in the corms on an annual scale.

Corm and shoot dynamics

The maximum age of corms observed under full light was five years. Parts of these corms had decayed, leaving fragmented living tissue supporting vital shoots. Maximum observed corm age under full shade was also five years. However, these corms looked rotten, with little live tissue remaining.

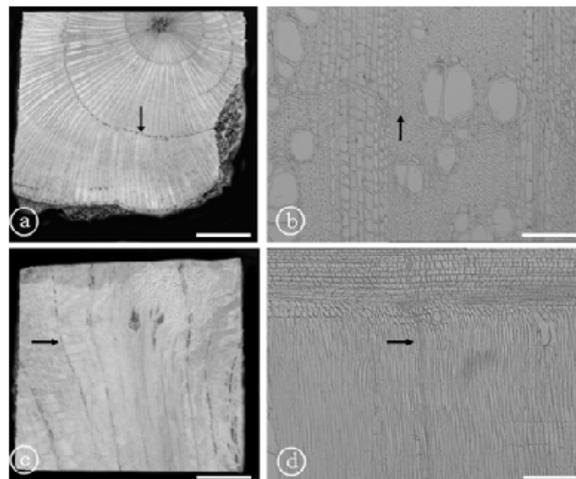


Fig. 3: Cross sections (a/b) and radial sections (c/d) of the xylem of corm of *C. odorata* (sample 107). Increment zones (arrows) are labeled fibres and ray parenchyma with reduced cell lumina and dark stained accessory compounds within (ray parenchyma). Scale bars: (a/c) = 500 μ m, (b/d) = 100 μ m.

Figure 4 shows corm biomass in relation to age and light intensity. Log transformation was used because it equalized group standard deviations, which originally varied by more than an order of magnitude. The figure suggests that corm biomass increases when plants age under full light or semi shaded conditions, but not under full shade.

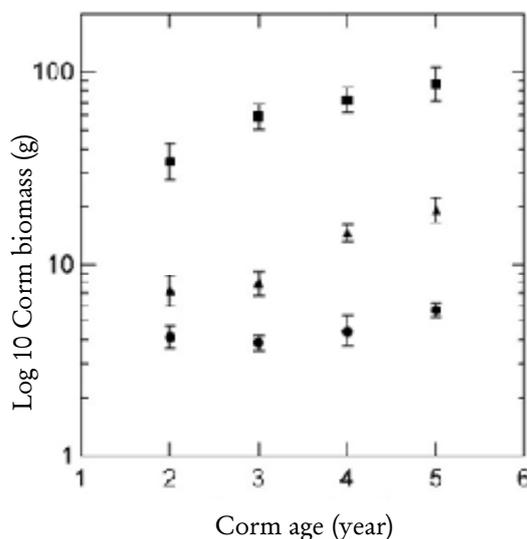


Fig. 4: Corm biomass in relation to age of *C. odorata* and light intensity: ■ = full light, ▲ = semi-shade, ● = full shade.

This was confirmed by analysis of variance. Both light and corm age had a highly significantly effect. The significant interaction implied that

the increase of corm biomass with age changed with light intensity. While corm biomass differed significantly between two, three, four and five year old plants in the semi-shade (one-way ANOVA; $p = 0.000$) and in full sun-shine ($p = 0.003$), it did not in the full shade ($p = 0.22$). Hence, corms do apparently not grow in full shade while they do under semi shaded and lighter conditions.

One might expect that larger corms support larger plants. Figure 5 reveals that the number of shoots (y) produced by of *C. odorata* increased with the biomass of its corm (x). The relation was best described by the following Horel model (Equation 1), that explained 82% of variation in shoot number:

$$y = 2.501 * 1.001^{x * x^{0.266}} \quad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

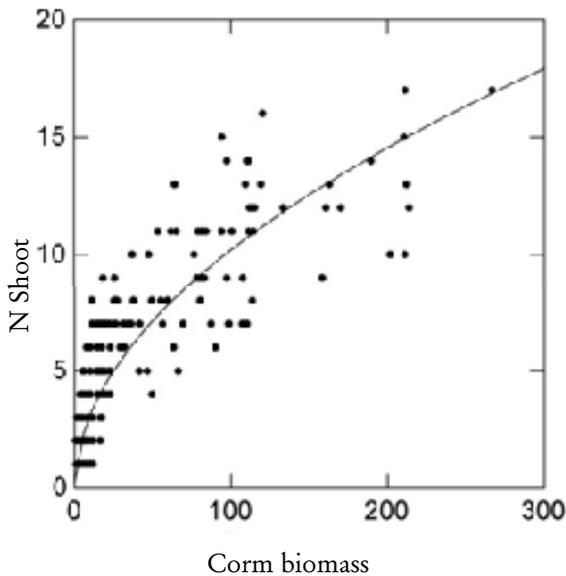


Fig. 5: Relation between corm biomass (g) and number of shoots produced by *C. odorata*.

If low light constrains the growth of corms and subsequently shoot numbers, one would expect no enlargement of shoot numbers over time under low light conditions. Figure 6 reveals that this is the case indeed. The annual rate of increase of shoot numbers was significantly related to light conditions. Number of shoots increase with age only under semi shaded or full light conditions. ANOVA analysis conformed that there is no significant difference in shoot numbers between two, three four and five year old shaded plants. While number of shoots differed significantly between two, three, four and five year old plants in the semi-shade (one-way ANOVA; $p = 0.000$)

and in full sun-shine ($p = 0.000$), it did not in the full shade ($p = 0.29$). These results indicate that number of shoots almost not increase in plants growing in the shade. It does increase for plants growing under semi-shade and full sunshine.

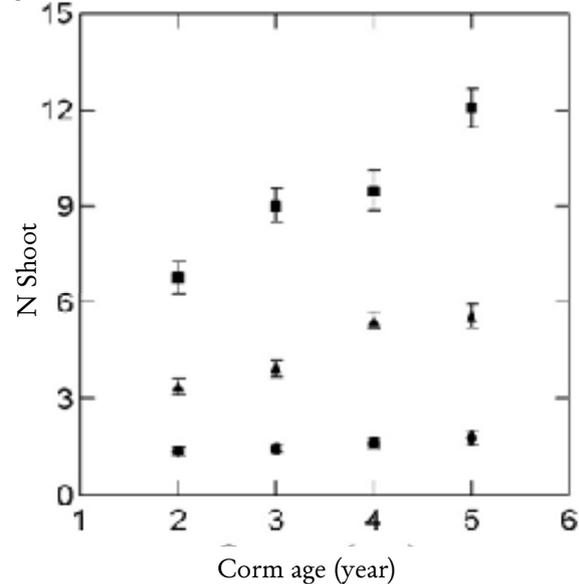


Fig. 6: Relation between shoot number in relation to plant (corm) age and light intensity: ■ = full light, ▲ = semi-shade, ● = full shade in *C. odorata*.

Mapping forest under-storey light intensity

Figure 7 presents the performance of the artificial neural networks in scatterplots of observed versus predicted light intensity and the map produced by ANN classifier. It revealed that the prediction of light intensity by the artificial neural network was unbiased. The t-statistic of the slope (b) and intercept (a) reveal that these did not differ significantly from 1 and 0 respectively ($a = -0.002, SE_a = 0.005, t_a = -0.361, b = 1.003, SE_b = 0.035, t_b = 0.086, r^2 = 0.81$).

Spatial prediction of rate of clonal growth of *C. odorata*

Number of shoots per year produced by the plant was utilized for spatial prediction of rate of clonal growth of *C. odorata*. The relation was best described by the following modified power model (Equation 2) which explained 73% of variation in clonal growth rate:

$$y = 0.251 * 2.258^x \quad \text{(Equation 2)}$$

where, Y is rate of clonal growth and X is light intensity.

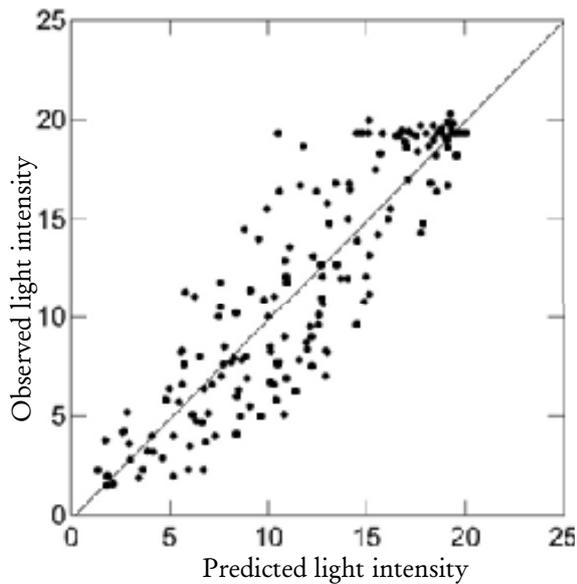


Fig. 7: Scatterplot of light intensity ($\text{mJ}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$) reaching the forest floor observed in the field, against the predicted light intensity derived from a classification of a Landsat ETM+ image

We inverted this model to predict rate of clonal growth of *C. odorata* in the Chitwan region of Nepal. Map (Fig. 8) revealed that the current clonal growth rate of *C. odorata* was high along the forest edge and road, however, it has a high potential to substantially increase its range towards forest interior. It could potentially invade large areas of the forest interior which are climatically suitable for clonal growth in terms of size and number of corms as well as increase in occupied areas by stems.

Discussion

The results presented in this study indicate that light intensity controls the growth of the corms of *C. odorata*. The study results further reveal that the size of the corms determines the number of next seasons' shoots. Plants growing under full light conditions thus enlarge their canopy, which in turn allows them to allocate more resources to the corm, which next year produces an even larger canopy. This positive feedback loop continues for a maximum of five years, after which the clone splits in two or more offspring starting the cycle anew. Over time, this leads to continuous enlargement of *C. odorata* genets.

The study results reveal by contrast, that plants growing under shaded conditions do not enlarge

their corm. Consequently, their number of shoots remains stagnant and hence no enlargement takes place. The researchers' observation on the decaying condition of five-year old corms under shaded conditions suggests that they probably succumb within five years. The fact multi-clone genets were never observed under shaded conditions fits into this picture.

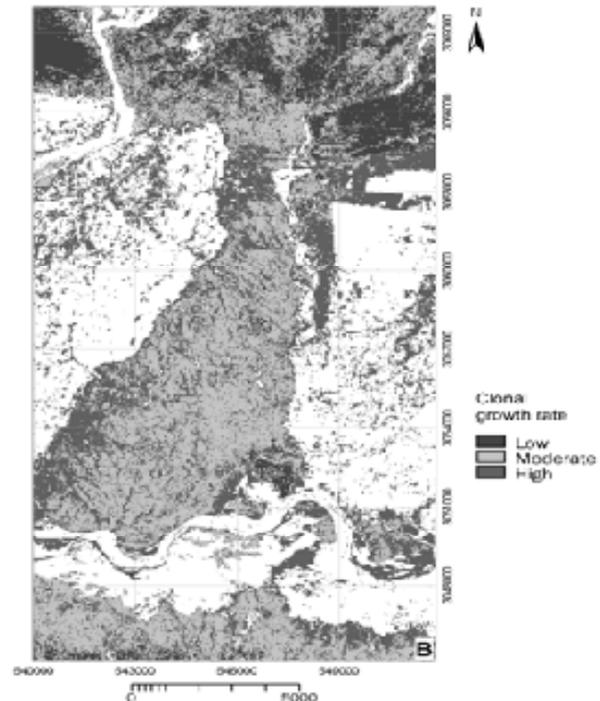


Fig. 8: Potential clonal growth rate of *C. odorata*.

C. odorata thus manages to grow vegetatively under medium to full light conditions. These conditions rarely exist in natural forest. In forests, under shaded conditions one expects *C. odorata* populations to consist of young single clone genets, which is indeed the case. Under canopy openings however, *C. odorata* would receive sufficient light for vegetative expansion. Conditions of canopy opening widely occur in *S. robusta* forests in the Nepalese Terai. Not surprisingly, *C. odorata* populations here consist of multi-clonal genets, sometimes several meters in diameter. Figure 9 summarizes the effect of light intensity at different stages of the development of *C. odorata* linking to clonal growth and its vegetative invasion.

What makes *C. odorata* such a successful invader in the *S. robusta* forests of the Nepalese Terai? *C. odorata* invades through its huge production of achenes, and its corm production and vegetative spreading were promoted by human disturbances

through altering forest under-storey light regime (opening up of forest canopy that benefit its competition and dominance among native plant communities). Furthermore, deliberate fire destroys native vegetation and most of the upper parts of *C. odorata* bush, leaving the basal stem unaffected. These stems regenerate shoots in the rainy season enabling the species to become the first dominant in the next growing season (Liggitt, 1983) Grazing on neighbouring plant species further enhances its clonal growth by reducing inter-specific competition as the leaves and young shoots of *C. odorata* are poisonous to livestock (Sajise *et al.*, 1972).

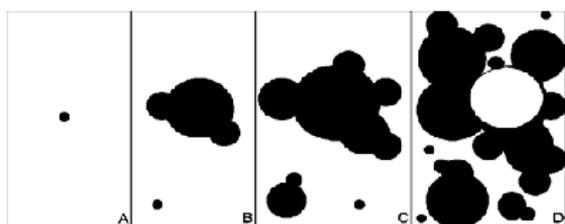


Fig. 9: Spatial and temporal dynamics of corm of *C. odorata* under high light environment. A) An establishment of a mother corm in a new environment by long or short distance seed dispersal. B) Development and growth of daughter corms. C) Growth and range expansion of daughter corms of the identical genet. D) Death of mother corm and range expansion of new daughter corm populations.

Clonal reproduction in many species is determined by physical factors such as light, moisture nutrient availability or distance related seed dispersal mechanisms. Spatial distribution of these factors are increasingly available or can be mapped using remote sensing (Robinson and Valentine, 1979; Dennis and Brusven, 1993; Austin *et al.*, 1996; Stone *et al.*, 1997; Baker *et al.*, 2000, Corsi *et al.*, 2000, Guisan and Zimmermann, 2000; Kerr and Ostrovsky, 2003). The present study showed how these physical factors, may linked to map the clonal growth rate of an invasive species.

Comparisons of the traits of different invaders suggest that some species are more invasive in a particular environment than others. A wide range of species traits may underline these differences, including ruderal nature, wide seed dispersal mechanism, producing large amount of seeds, or allocation of resource during favourable conditions or long survival in the system (Grime, 1979; Richardson and Bond, 1991; Roche *et al.*, 1997). All

these characters interact with each other and with the environmental factor making it difficult to identify the cause of invasiveness in individual cases. However, this study's results show the primary importance of biomass allocation in *C. odorata* in determining spatial patterns of vegetative reproduction along light gradients.

Conclusion

C. odorata's ability to store energy enhances the early clonal growth in the next growing season. This competitive ability appears to be an important key to understanding its behaviour as an invader. If openings present in a stand, *C. odorata* becomes established and outcompetes previously established native species.

Incorporation of remote sensing techniques with species biometry yield instantaneous, useful, cost effective, multi-scale and temporal information on clonal growth dynamics of an invasive species. Mapping clonal growth rate in *C. odorata* population could significantly reduce control cost by allowing one to concentrate control efforts to manage habitats so as to curtail the spread of invasive species. Mapping the rate of clonal growth could be well applied to other invasive species. In this respect, the immediate benefit of this research has been to contribute to the knowledge base of land managers by providing improved information on the rate of spatial and temporal spread of clonal population *C. odorata*, which will support efficient habitat ranking to restore invaded areas and protect non-invaded ecosystems.

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